1. **TITLE OF THE PROJECT "Phytochemical and Ethnomedicinal study of some Plants from Jalgaon district (M.S.)".**
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4. UGC APPROVAL NO. AND DATE … **F. 47-115 /12 Dated 05/03/2013**

Summary of Finding of project Work :

Extensive collections were made in different seasons, at different localities in jalgaon district especially northern part which is a hilly and having rich vegetation. Localities visited are Bhusawal,Pal, Yawal, Langadaamba, Satrasen, Waghzira, Hirapur, Chopada,etc. as shown in the map. These collection were quit fruitful as a good number of Ethnomedcinal value of plants belonging to the family Ceasalpinaceae, Papilionaceae, combretaceae, Asteraceae, Acanthaceae, Solanaceae, Amaranthaceae and Euphorbiaceae etc. The information of the plant species found useful in ethnobotanical value as well as for the other local uses of the plants occurring in Jalgaon districts. During this work all tribal localities adjoining forest areas and the plains of the districts were visited periodically. Observation made of the plants species with respective their localities, habit, habitat and other field characters. The information on medicinal properties and qualities of the various plant species have been gathered through personal interview with local inhabitants. Usually the information collected from vaidyas, medicine men, however occasionally the information is also received by housewives, rural old folk. The information regarding plants or plant part used medicinally, their processing preparation, dosage and mode of administration etc. for various diseases.

There are forests in the hilly region of the satpudas in the northern part of jalgaon district. These forests lie in Chopada, Yawal and Raver talukas.

Teak (*Tectona grandis*, Linn F.), Sisoo (*Dalbergia sisoo*, Roxb.),Dhavda (*Anigissus latifolia*, wall), Ain (*Terminalia tomentosa*, W&A). Palas (*Butea frondosa*, Konig), Khair (*Acasia catechu*, willd), Babul(*Acasia nilotica*, Linn.), Haldu (*Chloroxylon swietania*, DC), and Anjan (*Hardwekia binata*, Roxb.)are some of tree such as Mango (*Mangifera indica*,

Linn.), Bor (*Zyzyphus jujuba*, Lam.) and Custerd apple (*Anona squamosa*, Linn.) Grass and bamboo also grow in some parts.

The forest is dry deciduous and is rich in angiospermic vegetation, The aboriginal communities like Bhil, Tadvi, Pawra, Banjara etc. inhabit in difficult territories. Their knowledge about the plants is rich. They depend on plants for food, clothing, shelter, and above all, these communities cure various diseases by their own traditional herbal cure treatment in the native tribes.

The investigator observed that by using the plant parts of *Curculigo orchioides, Costus Speciosa* the sexual disability is improved. In the present investigation *Capparis sepiaria* stem garland cure the jaundice is newly reported.

The data of chemical composition study of the plants is tabulated in the highest percentage of lignin (21.6%) was noticed in *Aristolochia bracteolata* and the highest percentage of tannin (14.52%) in *Dolichandron falcata* bark. The highest percentage of calcium, (4.74%) potassium (0.232%) and phosphate (1.657%) in *Capparis sepiaria* bark.

The phenols and tannins was noticed in all these species where as alkaloid was noticed in *Capparis sepiaria* bark and stem. *Curcuma pseudomontana* , *Dolichandron falcata* The saponins was reported in almost all the plants except *Capparis sepiaria* , Kaempferol *Dolichandron falcata*. Dimethoxy coumarin was noticed in *Capparis sepiaria* stem and Methoxy genistein only in *Dolichandron falcata*. Anthocyanine and Proanthocyanine was reported in *Dolichandron falcata* respectively.